The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870. NO. 126.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-German War.

Preliminary Arrangement in the Interest of Peace.

An Armistice for Twenty-five Days Agreed Upon.

The News the Signal for Rioting in Paris.

Continued Disorders at Marseilles.

The New Government Administrator Wounded by a Pistol Shot.

Outline of Napoleon's Pamphlet on the Campaign of 1870.

His Explanation as to the Cause of the French Disasters.

PEACE MOVEMENT.
THE FRENCH ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—At noon on the 19th ult., Thiers had an audience with the King of Prussia. The conference lasted three hours.

A military council was held and Favre on behalf of the Government, in which Bismarck participated, in the afternoon Thiers was closeted with Bismarck for a long time.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is reported that Thiers has proposed as Versailles an armistice on the basis suggested by the German Ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not already been, accepted by Prussia. This arrangement great satisfaction with the officers of the British Legation.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—In consequence of the recent proposal, preliminary, by Thiers, and accepted to-day by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days to allow general elections to be thoughout France. The armistice to be based upon the military status in the existing on the day of the signature.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The journal publishes extracts from the Journal Officiel of Paris of the 18th, from which it is understood that the Paris Government declines the armistice, and that France will not be dismembered. It is not known here yet whether the armistice will actually be signed to-day, or in its basis proposed by Granville, namely, for's the election of a National Assembly, and for the Thiers delegation do not approve of an armistice, believing it will be a sure preliminary to peace.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A despatch to the New York Times says that the armistice was signed yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 3-p. m.—No confirmation has been received of the report that an armistice is signed. Rumors are rife, however, in circulation this morning. It received a contradiction in the afternoon. The conflicting reports caused a commercial panic in the stock exchange, and all kinds of securities, including American, fluctuated violently.

FRANCE.

THE LOIRE ARMY NEWS.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—A despatch from La Flesche, yesterday, says a balloon passing over the town dropped a number of the Journal Officiel of the 31st of October, containing the following intelligence:

The government has issued a decree declaring that the children of all citizens killed in war will be adopted by the nation.

Trochu has been made Governor of Paris.

The government, on the 30th, announced that Metz had capitulated. An immense number was taken prisoners, including Bazaine's staff. The Marquis de Departs are of the Swiss, Baron d'Alt, Baron de Stoffel et Grenier. These officers have made a patriotic address. He said the government was determined to carry on the war to the last. The city of Paris will submit the taxes, break through their ranks, and join hands with the troops of the provinces. Aragoand Favre also spoke in the same strain.

The Paris Government, owing to the events that took place lately, is resolved to commit the fate of Paris to the decision of a plebiscite of the entire country conferred upon it. The vote was to take place to-day.

(Special to the New York Herald.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Paris correspondent, writing on the 31st ult., says that after the departure of Americans the exodus of English will take place, together with the remainder of the British Embassy. The American flag will be shown for the protection of the American Minister. About three hundred English avail themselves of the last Havre steamer yesterday to depart. Food is becoming scarce, and dearer daily. At the horse market, yesterday, 300 sold for ordinary purposes, and 200 for food, against a previous sale, they passed an examination as to fitness for food. Fifteen hundred horses were also bought for cooking purposes, the former being in great request on account of its resemblance in flavor to veal.

The Times' correspondent says that a French officer who has escaped from Metz, charges Marshal Bazaine with treachery. It says Bazaine had an understanding with the Emperor, and that the latter desired to make a sortie, even after the surrender was known, in the hope that the King would be killed in the assault. None shall leave the place in anticipation of the struggle, save women, children, and old men. All others who escape or seek to escape, shall be considered hors-de-combat, and dealt with as brigands.

THE ARMISTICE COMES.

The courage and address of the American ambulance corps is the subject of especial praise.

DESPATCHES RECEIVED AT HOME.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—The government has no news from the besieged of Thionville, and there are no official advices from the army of the Loire.

METZ.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—There has been no disturbance at Metz since the capitulation. The reports of the refusal of the garrison and town to surrender, and their origin in a plot by the citizens and three soldiers who were not satisfied with the turn of affairs, to seize the arms in the arsenal and make a forcible resistance to the entry of the Prussians. The communication of the design was prevented by the Imperial Guard.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—The *Independance Belge* says: "We only receive visits from escaped officers of Bazaine's army. Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of the commander. The unanimous officers of Metz have issued an address to the inhabitants, exhorting them to patience under the misfortunes for which they are not responsible. This address of history will consecrate the people of Metz from any share in the ignominy of her commander."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Independance Belge* publishes a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz by which the Prussians grant the right to French civil officials to remain or evacuate at their option, undisturbed in person or property. None of the inhabitants either in town civil or military employ are to be held responsible for or held responsible for any previous act or for their political opinions. The civil and military officers are to have every care, and the families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France are not to be molested in the enjoyment of their rights. Public property, with the archives, maps, and papers to have protection. The mode of disposing of the wounded prisoners is also prescribed.

The charge is telegraphed by the Prussians that Colonel Nadermann, of the Queen's Dragoons, was stayed and murdered, near Bourges, by means of a flag of truce treacherously displayed by the French.

RUSH.

The Prussian forces which operated against Rouen are now shorter each morning. Many of them are on the move.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—Advices from Paris to the 30th ult. say: "I am horror-struck by the thought that one to whom the Republic owes so much can be suspected of treason. I am sure all true people must condemn the attack. All duty and all is compromised accusations in if will be made in the name of the government. Let everybody stand by here that the watch be increased by the Provisional Government."

PRUSSIAN PRISONERS.

The French have only 2,100 prisoners on their hands.

GENERAL DISPOSITION OF GERMAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A New York *Tribune* correspondent at Versailles telegraphs on Nov. 2: "The only news under Kenbrugel, the Seventh Corps has arrived at Pithiviers, the Eighth Corps at Beaune, and Bonnany, establishing connection with the Fourth. The army under the General Von Der Tann is at Orleans, with the Second Corps and Manteuffel. The Seventh Corps will be in front of Gien. Metz and recent operations will be under the Crown Prince of Saxony. Headquarters in Paris, poor south, establishing connection at Gien with Werder, and on the right with Von Der Tann."

THE WIDOW OF NEY MURDERED.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The widow of Marshal Ney, Duchess of Elchingen, was murdered at Versailles on Wednesday. Next January a 50 will be held in this city.

The widow of Lyons have purchased 4,000 rifles and will be ready to arm and march to the front as soon as the armistice expires.

The Prussian Guard is forming at Lyons under Bonaparte.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—A telegram from Angers reports that a balloon landed there yesterday with Frenchmen who came from Prussia.

The Paris Opinion *Nationale*, of the 30th, circulates a commission addressed to King William and Count Frederick Charles, to appear, personally, or by proxy, before the tribunal of Free Masons in Paris, to answer the charges of perjury, their case to be adjudged by default should they not appear. The document is duly signed by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—Official returns of the majority of the three hundred and forty Deputies in the Cortes are in favor of the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne.

Rumors are current here of desertions and flagging on the frontier, near Perpignan.

At a meeting of the Deputies of the majority of the Cortes, Marshal Prim announced an intention to present to the Cortes the name of the Duke of Aosta as candidate for the throne. Lopez said he regretted that Prim had not proposed the Duke of Montpensier. General Concarna supported Prim's views. He could not assent to the candidature of a stranger when Spain had such men as Espartero, Prim, and Serrano. He would not vote for any but the representative of the blood in a foreign family. Other Deputies made similar declarations. The Marquis of Rivers, Cuba said the Liberal Union party was not pledged on the subject. They had Isabel Prince's candidature.

A meeting of the Liberal Union members has been previously held, at which Senor Rosa proposed Aosta, and favored Montpensier or Bragance, and General Dulce declared for Aosta.

The bill providing for the election of King will be presented to-day or to-morrow. An interval of five days is required by law between the introduction of a bill and vote. It is probable that the Republican orators will be compelled to remain silent.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Queen of Bavaria has gone to Hanover.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Princess of Monaco have left Wilhelmshohe for Frankfort.

No particulars of the interview between Napoleon and General Castelnau and Le Boeuf are reported.

A despatch from Wilhelmshohe states that the Empress Eugenie has gone to Hanover to inspect Herrenhausen, the palace of three-a-King of Hanover, for Napoleon, who is still suffering from cold and dazed at Wilhelmshohe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2.—The wreck of the steamer Cambria lies in the course of vessels following the Irish coast through the North Channel, and is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is said that Gladstone is author of the article on France, Germany, and England, in the *Edinburgh Review*.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—French iron-clads are coming off Dover and the Tyne. German merchantmen have been warned off the coast.

General Learmouth has been elected member of Parliament for Colchester, over Sir Henry Storks, late Governor of Jamaica.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—A decision of the Comptroller is rendered to the National Banks, fixing the rate of issue of circulating notes to National Banks at 90 per cent for all five and six per cent United states bonds deposited, and also gives banks having any surplus on deposit, above 90 per cent of their issue, the right to withdraw the surplus either in coin or such other per cent bonds.

THE NORFOLK MINT.

Secretary Robeson returned, to-day, from Norfolk. The outlook there was evidently invigorated. It ought to be workers of the public debt who were all Confederates, and citizens, fitting into the crowd, without provocation. Many more were hired than the number required to-day, and the whole spirit of the affair resulted to those present from Washington the circumstances attending the New Orleans riot. It was the evident intention to kill the presiding officer, E. Mayer Dennery, an old resident, who is a very prominent Union man, and who rendered the government valuable service in the early part of the war, but in this the rioters did not succeed.

THE BLUE BOOK.

The Republican Congressional Committee have been examining the proof sheets of the Blue Book for 1869, with a view to having a list of government employes, who are charged to the Democratic Committee, together with the amount of assessment to be levied upon them. The investigation thus far proves that the Democratic party is responsible for the most glaring abuses in the departments who are credited to the District, who naturally receive a salary of $750,00. This number is said to be large. The Post Office Department, and those employed in various capacities around the public grounds and buildings, constitute the remainder in many cases. It is claimed that the district has too large a share of public patronage, especially when it has no State government, and consequently no State officials to support, but many general occupies more clerkships than any two dozen states. It will be recommended in Congress that the number of clerks in the District shall be vacated, in order that members of Congress from the various states may fill them with their friends who have done service in the party, or for particular members who may make recommendations.

THE GUARDIAN SIGN.

The statement that the President has been for a number of days in consultation with Democratic politicians here with a view of sending out additional papers in regard to the circumstances attending the resignation of Secretary Boutwell, appears to have originated exclusively with the McGarrahan party. They assert that certain correspondence between the President and Boutwell, found on his case, will place the latter at a great disadvantage, and all manner of reports concerning its character are persistently put forth. Until the letter is published, those who are acquainted with all the facts, give the assertions of the McGarrahan party what they deserve—contempt. The letter, which has been manufactured by the McGarrahan party will prove as unfounded as those from the same source which preceded the publication of the Secretary's letter of resignation.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Lady Young, wife of the colonial Governor Edmund of Canada, and niece, too, by the excesses of opposition in the Corps Legislatif, and of the Republican press, indulging in a spirit of criticism and condemnation.

KING WILLIAM CONGRATULATES THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:

"Soldiers of the Confederation of Germany:

"When, three months since, we took up the sword, I appealed to you for the most sacred causes. That this confidence has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, Strasburg, and the long list of victorious fights. Your bravery will be shown in the glory. You have maintained all the virtues which have ever distinguished you. Your fidelity to that army of the enemy is destroyed. I take this opportunity to thank you all, from the General to the soldier. Whatever the future may bring, I look forward to it calmly, because I know that, with such soldiers, victory cannot fail.

"WILLIAM."

IN SOUBISE.

(Special to the New York Herald.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Queen Augusta's regiment of the Prussian Guard stormed Le Bourget on the 30th, and took thirty officers and 1,500 men. Colonel Waldersee was killed, and twenty-four killed and 400 men on the German side placed *hors de combat*.

SEDAN.

(Special to the New York World.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.—General Gartbaldi, ill at one of the day sallying to America, says:

"President Grant, by lifting our Negro, might have sent Prim's soubrette-wife back to Madrid, but he allows the monster of the entire population of Cuba, after ten years of Washington's great family. He barely permits the great republic to fling a word of sympathy to the brave descendants of Lafayette; but Prussia lifts not a finger to help struggle this butchery."

AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The New York *Times*, of to-morrow, will contain a report of the Franco-British Dr. Sims, late Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance corps, which has done such good service in Paris. Dr. Sims recommends the good service in Paris. Dr. Sims recommends the establishment of a permanent ambulance corps, and the whole spirit of the affair resulted to those present from Washington the circumstances attending the New Orleans riot. It was the evident intention to kill the presiding officer, E. Mayer Dennery, an old resident, who is a very prominent Union man, and who rendered the government valuable service in the early part of the war, but in this the rioters did not succeed.

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THE COMING ELECTION.

Grant was cast to the controlling officer of New York, to use the forces, if necessary, to carry out the Constitution.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

It has been announced that the President is determined to carry out his Indian peace policy to the fullest extent of his power.

In all the Executive Departments moves are being organized circles to get out the vote.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The revenue collections for the quarter ending June 30 were $150,000,107, against $140,007,991 the previous fiscal year. The receipts for the present fiscal year amount to $70,261,370; Ohio $12,345,-; Pennsylvania, $20,000,000; Illinois, $5,000,000; Massachusetts, $10,000,000. The other States will not vary much from these.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell, this morning, received another subscription of $50,000 to the new loan, from a New York bank.

ILLINOIS.

Republican Meeting in Springfield—Speech of Hon. Dick Oglesby.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—The largest, and by far the most enthusiastic political meeting that has been held in this city during the present campaign, was addressed by ex-Governor Oglesby, who made one of the best and most convincing speeches of the campaign. Governor Palmer was chosen Chairman, and said it was his misfortune not to be present, but he would have been present if he could. He was followed by a gentleman well-known to all, Gov. R. J. Oglesby, who, entertaining the fair-minded party took the stand, and, for two hours, addressed the people on the past record of the Republican party, the present prospects, and the future. He showed, from the past record of the Democratic party, that the present record of the Democratic party, that the present record of the Democratic party, that the present

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Appointments of Speakers, as announced on Monday, corrected by the Secretary of the Committee:

Wednesday, November 2, 8 p. m.
Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Hon. T. D. LOGAN, candidates for Congressman at Large, will speak as follows:
Thursday, November 3, 8 p. m.
Bridgeport, Fifth Ward, Engine House.
Friday, November 4, corner of Halsted and Twenty-second streets.
Saturday, November 5, Republican candidates will speak in Eighteenth District, will speak as follows:
Monday, November 7, Hon. EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State, Hon. I. GROSSCUP, Auditor, Hon. S. MORRIS, Attorney-General, Hon. JOHN M. PALMER, Governor, Nov. 3, at Lemont, Cook County, Friday, November 4, at Lockport, Will County, will speak in Geneva, Thursday, November 3.
Hon. S. M. ETHERIDGE will speak as follows:
Monday, November 7, Summit, November 8.

THE DOUGLAS ESTATE.

The *Evening Post* seems to the contrary. Mr. Farwell in the matter of a partnership in the suits brought to squeeze the widow of the real estate formerly held by Douglas heirs. The *Post*, by way of defense of Mr. Farwell, declares that the matter, publishes the following letter from Mr. Corydon Beckwith:

"CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1870.
To the Editor of *The Evening Post*:
SIR: Mr. C. B. Farwell never had any interest in the Douglas estate. The only connection he ever had with it was that he was employed by Mr. Douglas, one of the heirs. Mr. Farwell never had any interest in the property, and is not now interested in it. C. BECKWITH."

This letter omits one important fact. The deed from Mr. Farwell, though dated on the 27th of July last, *was recorded on the 19th of October, 1870*, at which time Mr. Farwell's attention for Congress had been secured. If the date of the deed is genuine and not fictitious, it suggests that Mr. C. Beckwith, or somebody else, has been grossly negligent of his client's interests. A quitclaim deed is worthless until it is recorded. Mr. C. Beckwith would have us understand that a quit-claim deed of some three million dollars worth of property was hastily scrawled by three lines and signed, although extensively quoted on the 27th of July, it was not recorded until the 19th of October, six or two days before the Republican nomination for Congress. We are to believe that Mr. Farwell did not care to go into caucus for Congress with this thing hanging over him, but since he obtained the property for "one dollar," and re-conveyed in a few days with a "one dollar" deed, he did not obtain it again, after the election, for "one dollar," and then go on "compromising" with the owners and occupants of the lots? Perhaps Mr. C. Beckwith can explain how it was that Mr. Farwell's name was not mentioned from white to black, and from blue to yellow?

We think we can answer that question.

Fifteen days ago Mr. Farwell was a private citizen, attending to his own business, whatever that was. Why should any one suppose, or any citizen, examine his career, or question his antecedents, while he was acting in a private capacity? Why should anybody care whether he was white, or black, or blue, or yellow or cream-colored? Whose business was it? Nobody's, but his own. But suddenly Mr. Farwell puts himself before the public in the attitude of one who desires to represent 80,000 people in Congress. Whether doing a challenge investigation into his character, antecedents, associations, and friends. He comes, for the time, to be a private citizen. He calls upon the public to decide whether he is a suitable person to represent it in Congress. How is this question to be decided? Obviously, by discussion. Any public journal which should fail to discuss that question would be cautiously derelict in its duty to the people. Any one challenged to investigate his character, antecedents, associations, and friends, has a right to demand that the investigation be made. When a man comes before the public as a candidate for Congress, he invites scrutiny, not compels it. And it is no one man, or his backers, to say Personalism when it comes.

Mr. Farwell is not a man who has ever been prominent in politics. He has never been a politician, and his qualifications for the position which he seeks, to say the least, only moderate. Many friends of political abilities, and many qualified to serve the people as members of Congress, have been overlooked, while he, by the force of his wealth, has been selected. Some one, therefore, is bound to go to the bottom of his character, and in discovering this method, if he has been guilty of any dishonorable practices, to bring them to light. Mr. Farwell is not the party, and the party is not Mr. Farwell. He is the servant of the people, and the people have a right to know whether he is worthy of the trust which they are asked to confer upon him. If he is not, it is the duty of the people to defeat him. If he is, it is the duty of the people to elect him. Any person who approaches, or who is cognizant of any such attempt to influence any other voter, owes it to the public to make the fact known, and thus, if guilty of the crime, to expose him to punishment. There is nothing so demoralizing and corrupting as bribery. When a candidate agrees to pay a broker $10 per head for every vote over a certain number he may receive, or for every one over a majority he may get in a ward, it is a premium offered for illegal voting, for duplicate voting, and for the perjury that may be necessary to swell the amount of the reward. At the election last fall, money was paid to voters at the polls in more than one precinct, and no attempt was made by the police, or anybody else to check the open and barefaced violation of law. We trust that the Commissioners of Police will attend to the duties, this year, to arrest every man who buys or attempts to buy a vote in their presence.

MR. LEONARD SWETT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Leonard Swett, in addressing at Mr. C. B. Farwell's meeting, on Wednesday night, chose to be complimentary to THE TRIBUNE. He spoke of it as "an able and splendid newspaper." We appreciate the compliment and desire to return it. Mr. Swett is the able and brilliant attorney of the man who make more whiskey than they pay taxes on, and thereby get into difficulties with the government. His clients being active and vociferous for Mr. Farwell, it is not surprising that Mr. Swett should be on the same side.

Mr. Swett seemed to have attempted, in his speech, to raise the cry of Persecution in behalf of Mr. Farwell. Here, he says, was a man who, fifteen days ago, was going about his business, enjoying a first-class reputation. Nobody had a word to say against him. All at once the flood-gates of vilification are opened upon him. How does it happen that, in so short a time, Mr. Farwell has been changed from white to black, and from blue to yellow?

We think we can answer that question.

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Miscellaneous Election—Mr. Wendell Phillips—Market Reform—Art Matters—The North American Review—Mr. Everett—Mr. Parker—Political and Dramatic.

[From our own correspondent.]

BOSTON, Oct. 31.

Our State canvass draws to a close. It should have been very short, but for the appearance of Mr. Wendell Phillips in the field; but the strange calibre have made the latter part of it rather livelier than usual. Mr. Phillips has not personal friends in its ranks, though he has not exactly among its leaders, and has consequently aid and abetted with them. He seems to have brought that when he undertook to rally a coalition himself, these friends should position follow in his wake, or at best refrained from opposing him. At any rate his principal effort of the campaign has been directed, not to advocating the cause of labor or that of emancipation, but to assaulting the Republican party, for which he once ran himself into office as an abusing, in the latter fashion, these old friends for not falling in line. Mr. Phillips's words, written and spoken, have been angry and personal, and have been addressed to the abolitionists, to the men who incur cool their bodies and their courage between Mr. Phillips and the Slave Power which would have put him in the streets of Boston ten years ago. Naturally such views have made a stir; and as the men specified with the latter have not been accustomed to such observances have responsive to preserve and have the press open to them, there has been considerable greatly reading. One of Mr. Phillips' speeches at the Music Hall, a week or two since, was in session and denounced the government for firing a gun in honor of Sumter, and for firing it up and down the country. She found it impossible to get rooms other very large audience, and the next day the report of the victor who threatens so fiercely as others is the result of the whole is that Mr. Phillips has been beaten, and that he might have been instrumental upon him in recognition of his services in the cause of the Holmes-Ashburton Captain Robert Forrest, a Canadian, the main in the Caroline affair, and the woman Josephine Dean his wife, and now employed on board in the separate cabin. Mr. Phillips took. The Hotel on was well loaded down, but the storm had not been much felt on shore until the night it took her line. The gale continued to blow fresher after the tugs started out, and the sea rose to such a height as to make it impossible to get them off this morning, with the exception of the Hotel, which succeeded in reaching the harbor. The steamer Creole, Captain Forrest, was greatly excited over the situation of the Hotel, and was very anxious to get her off, but was unable to render any assistance. The Hotel is now anchored in the outer harbor, and is riding out the gale very easily. The largest portion of the passengers remained on board the vessel, and will be taken to this port by the tugs which will go out for that purpose. At last accounts the Hotel was riding very easily, and there was no danger apprehended. The steamer Creole will leave this port for New York at 3 P. M. to-day, and will take all the passengers who may wish to go by her. The Hotel will probably arrive here to-morrow morning.

OLIVE LOGAN.

P. S.—On closer examination of your note I see that it was written in a very unsteady hand, as if the writer had been laboring under great excitement. The signature is certainly yours, but the whole letter is not evidently an elaborate forgery. The envelope bears this address: "Logan, 765 Pearl street, New York," and I am the Only Logan of that city, so far as New York. Can it be possible that it is all a mistake? that you never wrote, with a history of the City of New York before him, has made you for one of the superior sex? O. L.

CAST ADRIFT.

Three Barges Cast Loose in a Storm on Lake Huron—Probable Loss of Two Entire Crews—The Story of a Mate and Wife—Lashed to Her Dying Husband.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 2.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer Arizona arrived down, having on board a woman named Josephine Dean and a man named Harry Morrison, as survivors of seven or eight persons who composed the crews of three ill-fated barges that were cast loose adrift in a terrible storm off Point aux Barques Sunday night at midnight. The story of the survivors they also had been lashed to the wreck of the vessel to which they were attached, as an unusual fate had been felt for a day to know the fate of the crews, and the former survivors were called on time and again to relate their unfortunate adventure.

The story of Mrs. Dean is full of suffering and affliction, as she has been made a widow by the terrible storm. Mrs. Dean, Friday night last, the tug Sonaren started for Bay City with six barges heavily lumber laden. Getting down into the lake the tug found a big Canadian tying there, and the sea was so rough that it was deemed unsafe to proceed further. If not all, the increase in the number of vessels and the consequent population of purely agricultural districts, is making the State important. Perhaps in many people in the State, according to the census of 1860, is in Detroit alone, in the State. The sensitive Thirty-eighths are the only ones which are the same as in 1850. There are the only ones which are the same as in 1850. There are the only ones which are the same as in 1850. There

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meetings To-Night and To-Morrow.

John Wentworth's Address to the Colored Men—He Speaks Again To-Night.

Washburne's Ticket for Ward Offices—Ward Meetings.

Elections, Tuesday, November 8.

For Congressman-at-Large,
JOHN A. LOGAN.
For State Treasurer,
EDMUND D. TAYLER.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
RICHARD EDWARDS.
For Public Instructor of Cook County,
CASPAR BUTZ (long term).
JOHN WENTWORTH.
For Congressman, COUNTY OF COOK,
JOHN WENTWORTH.
For Sheriff,
TIMOTHY M. BRADLEY.
For Coroner,
JOHN STEPHENS.
For County Judge,
JOHN M. JEWETT.
For County Clerk,
JOHN G. REVERDY.
For County Treasurer,
WILLARD WOODARD.
For Representative,
Sixty-fifth District,
R. W. AUSTIN, [illegible] HANSS,
John HUCHMEIER, W. M. BEAN,
Charles A. [illegible]ERSON, H. H. BEAN,
J. C. [illegible] JOHN HASFIELD,
[illegible]-sixth District,
A. G. GALLOWAY, [illegible]SON,
R. R. BRAYTON, WM. H. [illegible],
E. D. [illegible], [illegible]-ninth District,
[illegible]
HOWARD P. WEBB, [illegible]
E. S. WILLIAMS, H. O. HOBBS,
W. E. SELLEVANT, [illegible]
TOWN OFFICERS.
For Supervisor, CHICAGO.
Collector—D. KLEBUSH.
Assessor—W. H. HARRISON.
Town Clerk—S. B. RYAN.
Assistant Supervisor—H. H. HAYES.
Assistant Supervisor—E. S. FRENCH.
Assistant Assessor—WILLIAM HAYES, H. HAINES, HENRY BAHR, M. C. HAVEN.
NORTH CHICAGO.
Collector—HENRY STEARNS.
Assessor—ELIAS BOSWORTH.
Town Clerk—JOHN SUTTER.
Supervisor—SIMEON H. KING.
Assistant Supervisor—CHARLES M. SCHMIDT.
Assistant Assessor—L. DUNKERLEY, Jun., H. F. MAN, G. B. CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES J. BOARDMAN.
NORTH CHICAGO.
Collector—FRED HAHN.
Assessor—JOHN HAHN.
Town Clerk—C. J. HULLY.
Supervisor—ROBERT WEBER.
Assistant Supervisor—HENRY WEBER.
Assistant Assessor—JOHN HAHN, JOHN WEBER, HENRY STEENS, GEO. E. BATES, JOHN H. HAHN.

WARD OFFICERS.

Aldermen—J. J. KNICKERBOCKER.
Supervisor—E. S. REED.
Constable—JAMES GALLAGHER.
Aldermen—JOHN T. COX.
Supervisor—WM. F. HAMILTON.
Constable—EDWARD WILEY.
Alderman—DAVID CUTT.
Supervisor—J. P. NOBLE.
Constable—JAMES MCGRATH.
Alderman—MARTIN B. THOMPSON.
Supervisor—WM. A. ALLEN.
Constable—R. H. WALLACE.
Alderman—PETER DOTTY.
Supervisor—CHARLES WALLACE.
Constable—JOHN MCMILLAN.
Alderman—M. MCGRATH.
Supervisor—DAVID MCGRATH.
Constable—JOHN DEVINE.
Alderman—M. GRACE SCHEIDT.
Supervisor—JOHN SCHEIDT.
Constable—JOHN RUSSELL.
Alderman—JAMES CARROLL.
Supervisor—JAMES MCGRATH.
Constable—CHARLES MCGRATH.
Alderman—WM. CASEY.
Supervisor—JAMES MCGRATH.
Constable—MARSHALL CASE.
Note—Candidates whose names are starred (*) are requested to report to the Board at the Court-House.

MR. WENTWORTH TO-NIGHT.

The Hinman Street Republicans speak this evening, at the Turner Hall, on Twenty-third, between Union and Halsted streets.

GRAND REPUBLICAN WARD RECEPTION.

A mass meeting of true-blue Republicans will be held at the new building on the corner of Twenty-second and Wentworth avenue, this evening, November 7, 1870. Richard J. Oglesby, Hon. John C. Haines, H. B. Field, esquire, and others will address the meeting.

There will also be a GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION, to-night, in the Seventeenth ward, on Halsted street, between Madison and Randolph streets. Let every Republican turn out.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETING TO-MORROW.

A meeting of true-blue Republicans will be held at Farwell Hall, on McCoy's corner, This evening, November 8, 1870, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Republican forces for the coming city election. Let every Republican be present.

A Republican meeting of the Sixteenth ward will be held at Smith's Park Hall, corner of Halsted and Fifteenth streets, on Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The friends of H. D. Gatchell, Republican candidate for Alderman, are especially solicited. The meeting will be addressed by several prominent speakers. Let every Republican attend.

A Republican meeting of the Fifth Ward, held on Monday evening, T. F. Gunn, Esq., in the chair, was addressed by Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and others.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, held on Monday evening, T. F. Gunn, Esq., in the chair, Hon. Richard J. Oglesby addressed the meeting.

A large meeting of the citizens of Chicago, favoring John Wentworth, and especially in the Fifth ward, will be held to-night, at the Fifth Ward Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Polk streets. Good speakers will be present.

THE REGULAR RATIFICATION.

The Republican Ratification meeting will be held at the Court-House, on Monday evening, Nov. 7, 1870. The following speakers will be present: Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. John C. Haines, and others. Let every Republican turn out.

THE REGULAR MASS MEETING.

The Republicans of the Fifth Ward will be held at South Park Hall, corner of Halsted and Fifteenth streets, on Monday evening, Nov. 7, 1870. Let the friends of H. D. Gatchell, Republican candidate for Alderman, be present.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, held on Monday evening, T. F. Gunn, Esq., in the chair, Hon. Richard J. Oglesby addressed the meeting.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of Geo. Schneider, for Alderman, between Madison and Randolph streets, on Halsted, will be held at Turner Hall, on Halsted street, this evening. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Hon. J. B. Wall, and others will address the meeting.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETING TO-MORROW.

A Republican meeting of the Fifth Ward will be held at South Park Hall, corner of Halsted and Fifteenth streets, on Monday evening, Nov. 7, 1870. The friends of H. D. Gatchell, Republican candidate for Alderman, are especially solicited. The meeting will be addressed by several prominent speakers. Let every Republican attend.

JOHN WENTWORTH AT THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Honorable John Wentworth addressed the Republicans of the Sixteenth ward, at Smith's Park Hall, last night. The hall was crowded long before the time announced for the meeting, and many were unable to find admittance. Being quite a spacious hall, this is saying a great deal. Mr. Wentworth was in excellent humor, and spoke with his accustomed boldness and vigor. He began by referring to the Democratic platform that there is no longer any North or South, but a united country, especially a happy and united country. He said he supposed he was invited to address the meeting because he was a Democrat, and he was glad to come, for he had always been a Democrat, and was one still. He was glad to see so many Democrats present, and he was glad to see so many Republicans present. He was glad to see so many Democrats present, because he knew that they were going to vote the Republican ticket. He was glad to see so many Republicans present, because he knew that they were going to vote the Republican ticket